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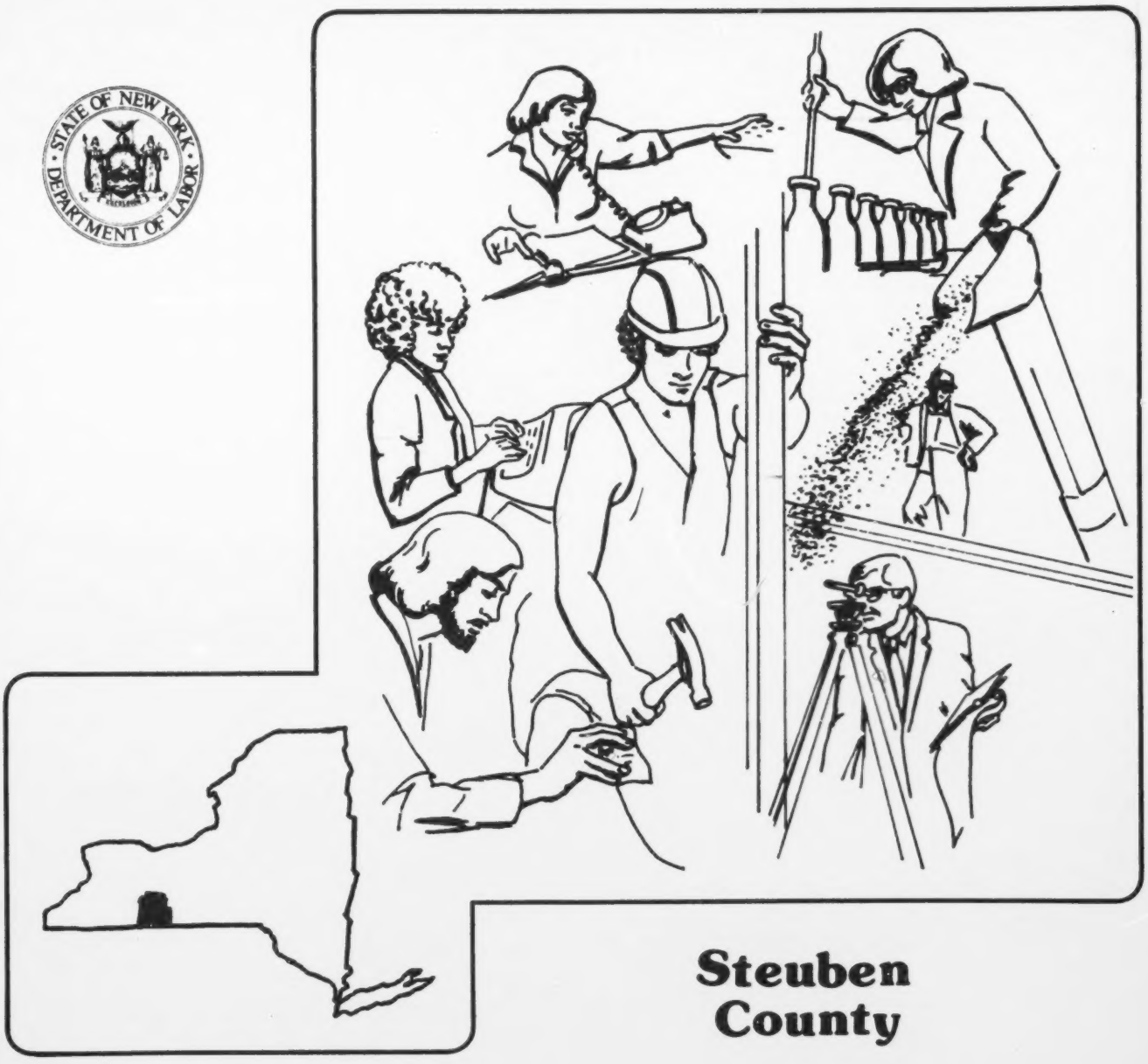
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio~Economic Characteristics



Steuben County

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner of Labor

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Louis W. Schisa, Director

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

STEUBEN COUNTY

SUMMER 1982

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

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CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	vii
I. Geographic Highlights	1
II. Population Trends and Characteristics	5
III. The Labor Market	19
IV. Income	31
V. Social Programs Statistics	37
VI. Education	39
VII. Employment and Training Services	45
APPENDIX I. Occupational Supply and Demand	47
APPENDIX II. Selected Population and Housing Statistics Taken from 1980 Census of Population and Housing	53
GLOSSARY	55

TABLES

1. Percent of Land Area by Category of Use, Steuben County and New York State, 1968	3
2. Decennial Population Counts, New York State and Steuben County, 1900 - 1980	6
3. Percent Change in Population by Decade, New York State and Steuben County, 1900 - 1980	7
4. Population by County Subdivision, Steuben County, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980	8
5. Percent Change in Population by County Subdivision, Steuben County, 1950 - 1980	10
6. Population Distribution by Age and Sex, Steuben County, 1980	14
7. Population by Race and Spanish Origin, by County Subdivision, Steuben County, 1980	15
8. Age Distribution by Race/Ethnicity, Steuben County, 1980	17
9. Civilian Labor Force Status, Steuben County, 1974 - 1981	19
10. Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex, Steuben County, New York State and the United States, 1970 and 1980	21
11. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industry, Steuben County, New York State and the United States, Averaged for 1979-1981	24
12. Growth Rates of Employment by Industry for the United States, New York State and Steuben County, Three-Year Average 1970-72 to Three-Year Average 1979-81	26
13. Changes in Percent Distribution of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industry for Three-Year Averages, 1970-1972 to 1979-1981, Steuben County	27

Contents (continued) Page

TABLES (cont'd)

14. Average Monthly Labor Turnover Rates of Manufacturing Firms, Steuben County and New York State, November 1980 to October 1981 28
15. Direct Employment Changes Resulting from Major Firm Expansions and Contractions Planned, Underway, or Completed, Steuben County, January 1979-March 1981 30
16. Personal Income of Steuben County Residents by Source, 1974 and 1978 31
17. Levels and Distribution of Labor and Proprietors' Income Earned in Steuben County and New York State, by Industry, 1978 32
18. Average Weekly Wages Paid to Employees Covered by Unemployment Insurance by Major Industry Group, Steuben County, 1975-1980 . . 34
19. OMB Poverty Guidelines and USDOL Lower Living Standard Income Levels by Family Size for Steuben County, 1982 35
20. Individuals Whose Family Income is Less Than OMB Poverty Income Levels or USDOL 70, 85, and 100 Percent LLSIL, Steuben County, 1982 Projections 35
21. Public Assistance Recipients by Program, Steuben County, 1982 . . 37
22. Public and Non-Public School Enrollment, Steuben County, 1980-1981 39
23. Enrollment Changes, Public and Non-Public Schools, New York State and Steuben County, School Years: 1979-1980 to 1980-1981 . 40
24. Education or Employment Intentions of 1980 Public and Non-Public High School Graduates, New York State and Steuben County, Fall 1980 41
25. Percent Distribution of Public School Students by Race/Ethnic Origin, Steuben County, 1980 - 1981 42
26. Planned Enrollment by CETA Funded Activity, Steuben County for Fiscal Year 1982 45
27. Demographic Characteristics of Population 14 Years of Age and Older and Groups Meeting Partial Eligibility Requirements for Receiving Employment and Training Services, Steuben County, 1982 Projections 46
28. Job Openings and Applicants Available for Selected Occupations and Occupational Groups, Steuben County, October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981 49

MAPS

1. County Location Map 1
2. Transportation Network, Steuben County, 1982 2
3. Population Density, by County Subdivision, Steuben County, 1980 . 5
4. Population Growth Trends from 1950 to 1980 by County Subdivision, Steuben County 12

GRAPHS

1. Population Growth Trends, Steuben County, 1900-1980 6
2. Comparative Age Distributions, Steuben County, 1970 and 1980 . . . 13
3. Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment, Steuben County, 1974 - 1981 20

Contents (continued) Page

GRAPHS (cont'd)

4. Annual Average Unemployment Rates, Steuben County, New York State and USA, 1974-1981 22
5. Seasonal Variation of Unemployment Rates, Steuben County and New York State, Averages by Month, 1974-1981 23
6. Labor and Proprietors' Income by Industry, Steuben County, 1978 . 32
7. Per Capita Personal Income, Steuben County and New York State, 1970-1978 33
8. Seasonal Unemployment and Public Assistance Trends, Steuben County, Average by Quarter, 1978-1981 38
9. Projected Trends of Public School Enrollments, Steuben County, 1980-1981 to 1990-1991 40
10. Projected Trends in the Number of High School Graduates in Public and Non-Public Schools, Steuben County, 1979-1980 to 1989-1990 . 41

INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

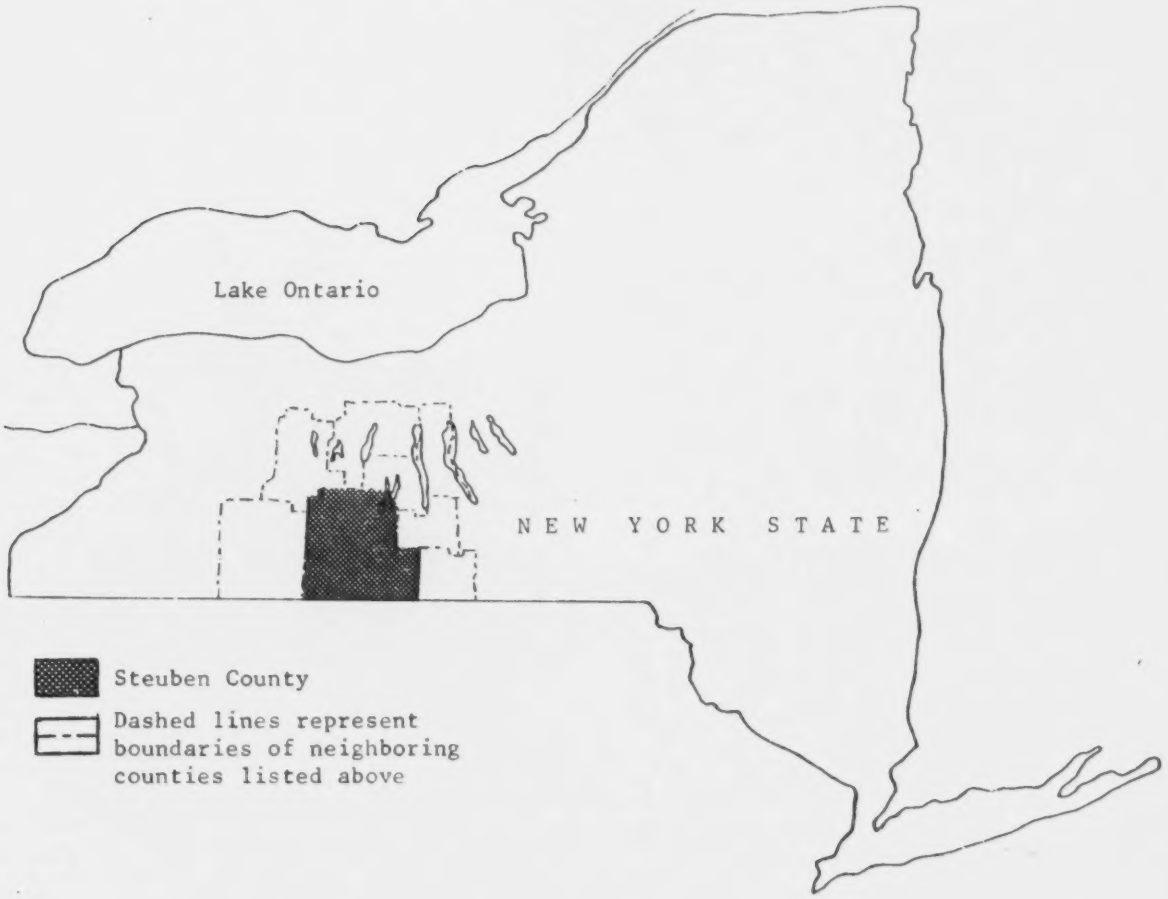
The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Steuben County is located in the Southern Tier Region of New York State, approximately 40 miles south of the City of Rochester and 60 miles west of the City of Binghamton. Its southern boundary adjoins Pennsylvania and it is bordered by Allegany, Livingston, Yates, Schuyler, and Chemung counties (see Map 1).

Map 1. County Location
Steuben County



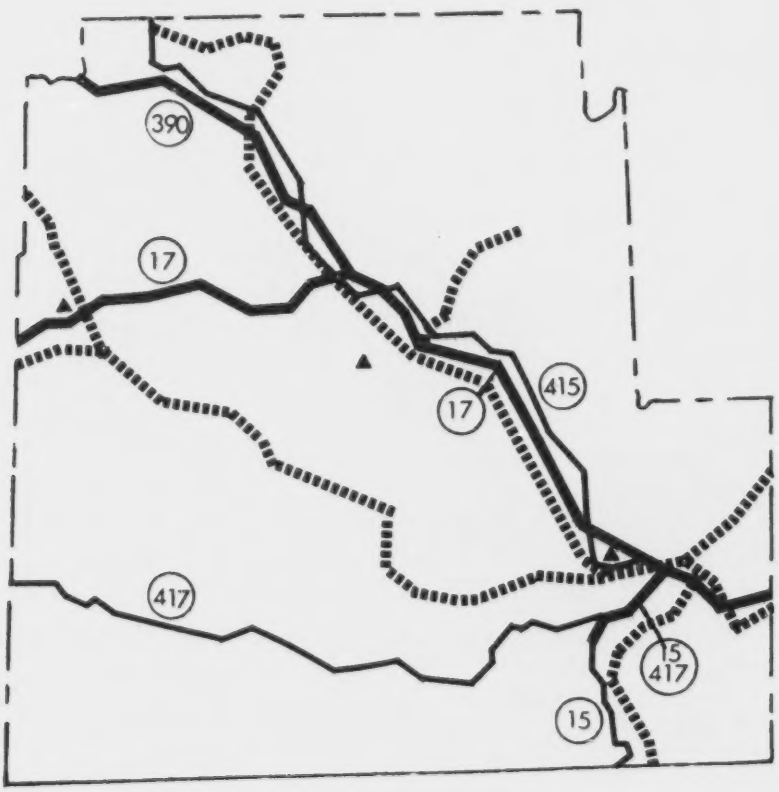
Transportation Facilities

Highways--Steuben County's network of highways interconnects populated areas in the County and provides convenient routes to commercial and employment centers in neighboring counties. The north-south U.S. Route 15 intersects the major east-west artery in southern New York, the limited access Southern Tier Expressway (Route 17), near Corning. Route 417 serves local and through traffic traveling east and west while Route 415 handles local north-south traffic (see Map 2).

Rail--The Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) and the Bath and Hammondsport Railway operate lines which pass through the County and make freight stops in Corning, Painted Post, Hornell, Bath, Hammondsport, Kanona, Cohocton, and Waylend. Although there are no passenger stations in Steuben County, passenger service is available through AMTRAK in Rochester.

Air Transportation--Steuben County has 3 public airports capable of serving small private or commercial aircraft. These are the Corning-Painted Post Airport (Corning), the Dickinson Airport (kanona), and the Hornell Airport (Hornell). While the County doesn't have facilities to serve large commercial airlines, these services are available at the nearby Chemung County Airport.

Map 2. Transportation Network
Steuben County
1982



Primary two-lane highways

Four-lane highways

Railroads

Airports

Land Characteristics

Broad valleys surrounded by rugged hills dominate the landscape of much of Steuben County. Just north of the County's border with Pennsylvania, the confluence of three rivers form the Chemung River, a part of the Susquehanna basin. The climate and gently sloping hillsides of the Finger Lakes valleys make northern Steuben County ideal for growing grapes as well as many other fruits and vegetables.

In 1968, Steuben County was generally more rural than the State as a whole. Only 1.5 percent of its land was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial use while woodlands accounted for more than one-half of all land in the County and active agriculture utilized more than one-third. Statewide 4.1 percent of the land was used commercially, industrially or for housing. Table 1 presents the percent distribution of land by category of use for 1968.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
STEUBEN COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	Steuben County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	1,400.6	49,374.4
Active agriculture	34.9	21.9
Woodlands, forest	30.7	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	24.1	17.6
Wet lands	1.0	4.2
Water	1.1	4.6
Residential high density	0.3	0.7
Residential medium density	0.3	1.3
Residential low and other	0.7	1.4
Commercial	0.1	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.2	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.3	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.2	1.2
Transportation	0.1	0.5
Inactive or under construction	5.6	6.7

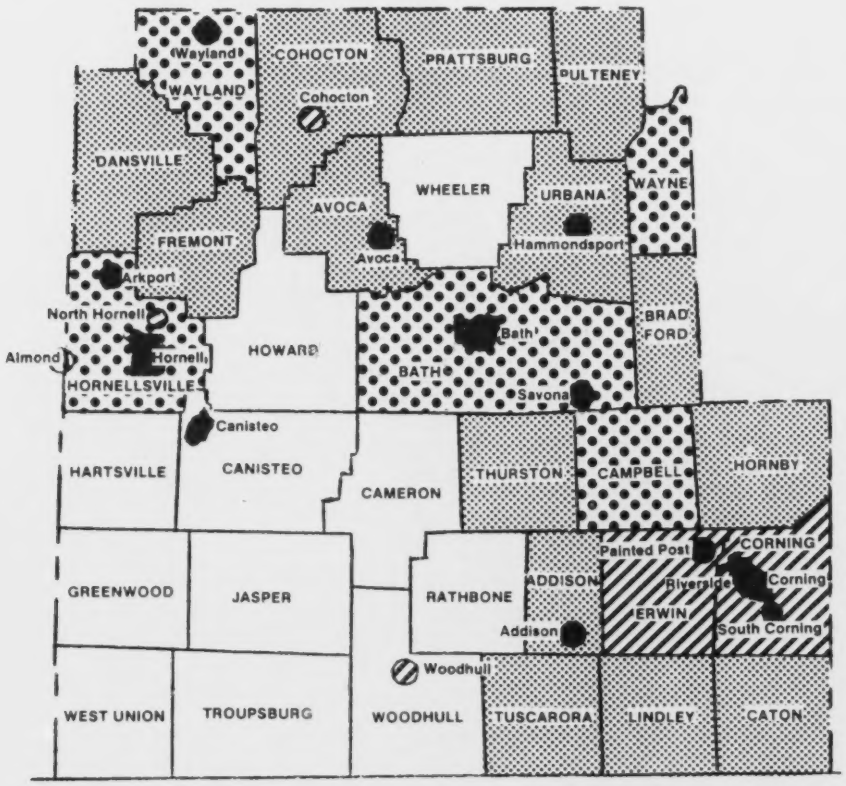
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Steuben County was 99,217. The population density of 70.8 persons per square mile was below the State average of 356 residents per square mile and ranked 42nd among the 62 counties in the State. Population densities in the County ranged from a high of 4,626.1 persons per square mile in the City of Corning to a low of 10.4 persons per square mile in the Town of West Union in the southwest corner of the County. In general, densities were greatest along the course of Route 17. Map 3 illustrates the pattern of population densities in Steuben County, by County subdivision, for 1980.

Map 3. Population Density
By County Subdivision
Steuben County
1980



- 0-24.9 persons per square mile
- 25-49.9 persons per square mile
- 50-99.9 persons per square mile
- 100-999.9 persons per square mile
- 1,000 or more persons per square mile

From 1900 to 1980, Steuben County's population increased 19.8 percent while New York State's population grew 141.5 percent. Population growth fluctuated considerably for both the State and the County but the variations of growth rates were much greater for the State than the County. Steuben County's population increased slightly from 1900 to 1910 before declining sharply in the decade 1910-1920. After 1920, the County's population grew at varying rates until 1970. During the seventies, the County experienced its second population decline of the century. This decline was consistent with but not as severe as the drop in the State's population during the same decade. Graph 1 illustrates Steuben County's population trends and Tables 2 and 3 present population levels and growth rates--by decade --from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Steuben County.

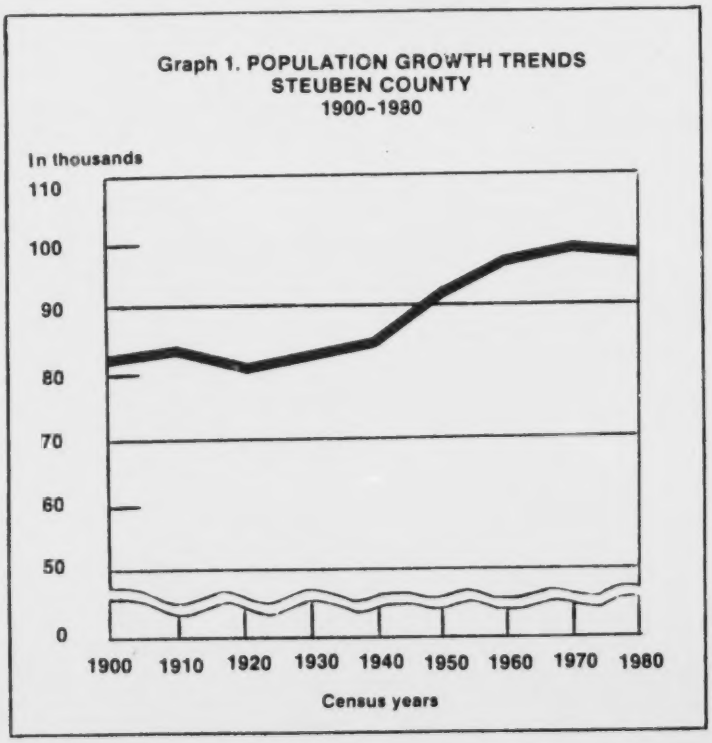


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND STEUBEN COUNTY
1900 - 1980

Census year	New York State	Steuben County
1900	7,268,894	82,822
1910	9,113,614	83,362
1920	10,385,227	80,627
1930	12,588,066	82,671
1940	13,479,142	84,927
1950	14,830,192	91,439
1960	16,782,304	97,691
1970	18,241,391	99,546
1980	17,557,288	99,217

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND STEUBEN COUNTY
1900 - 1980

Decade	New York State	Steuben County
1900-1910	25.4	0.7
1910-1920	14.0	-3.3
1920-1930	21.2	2.5
1930-1940	7.1	2.7
1940-1950	10.0	7.7
1950-1960	13.2	6.8
1960-1970	8.7	1.9
1970-1980	-3.8	-0.3
1900-1980	141.5	19.8

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 50; U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 1, Tables 1 and 13; U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 5, Tables 3 and 21; U.S. Census of Population: 1950, P-B 32, Tables 10 and 42; U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-34A, Tables 1 and 6; and PC(1)-1A, Tables 2 and 10; U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(VI)-1 (advance report), Table 1, and PC(1)-A34, Table 9; 1980 Census of Population and Housing, PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

Steuben County's population grew 8.5 percent between 1950 and 1980. Growth rates of cities, towns and villages over this period, however, varied considerably from the County rate. For example, the population of the Town of Wayne grew 83.5 percent while the City of Hornell's population declined 32.0 percent. Population decreased substantially in the City of Corning (26.8 percent) as well. The Village of Bath, the next largest county subdivision, grew 11.6 percent. In general, towns located near the City of Corning and along major commuting routes to Corning grew most rapidly.

Tables 4 and 5 show census counts and growth rates for Steuben County subdivisions for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
STEUBEN COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Corning City	17,684	17,085	15,792	12,953
Hornell City	15,049	13,907	12,144	10,234
Places 2,500 - 9,999				
Bath Village	5,416	6,166	6,053	6,042
Canisteo Village	2,625	2,731	2,772	2,679
Places under 2,500				
Addison Village	1,920	2,185	2,104	2,028
Almond village (part)	23	31	31	39
Arkport Village	701	837	984	811
Avoca Village	952	1,086	1,153	1,144
Cohocton Village	943	929	897	902
Hammondsport Village	1,190	1,176	1,066	1,065
North Hornell Village	605	917	919	813
Painted Post Village	2,405	2,570	2,496	2,196
Prattsburg Village	653	690	765	n.a.
Riverside Village	818	1,030	911	684
Savona Village	869	904	933	932
South Corning Village	880	1,448	1,414	1,195
Wayland Village	1,834	2,003	2,022	1,846
Woodhull Village	332	321	313	315
Towns				
Addison Town	2,368	2,645	2,698	2,734
(Addison Village)	(1,920)	(2,185)	(2,104)	(2,028)
Avoca Town	1,755	2,041	2,059	2,225
(Avoca Village)	(952)	(1,086)	(1,153)	(1,144)
Bath Town	10,926	11,978	11,953	12,268
(Bath Village)	(5,416)	(6,166)	(6,053)	(6,042)
(Savona Village)	(869)	(904)	(933)	(932)
Bradford Town	510	558	630	724
Cameron Town	688	587	741	917
Campbell Town	1 814	2,471	3,180	3,801
Canisteo Town	3,568	3,652	3,777	3,991
(Canisteo Village)	(2,625)	(2,731)	(2,772)	(2,679)
Caton Town	1,199	1,359	1,747	1,847
Cohocton Town	2,418	2,451	2,379	2,466
(Cohocton Village)	(943)	(929)	(897)	(902)
Corning Town	4,275	6,732	7,523	6,846
(Riverside Village)	(818)	(1,030)	(911)	(684)
(South Corning Village)	(880)	(1,448)	(1,414)	(1,195)
Dansville Town	1,113	1,125	1,453	1,455
Erwin Town	4,393	5,829	6,275	6,445
(Painted Post Village)	(2,405)	(2,570)	(2,496)	(2,196)

Table 4. (continued)

Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Towns (cont'd)				
Fremont Town	782	779	884	865
Greenwood Town	872	839	845	883
Hartsville Town	518	479	467	509
Hornby Town	1,014	1,383	1,377	1,786
Hornellsville Town	2,912	3,413	3,993	4,066
(Almond Village - part)	(23)	(31)	(31)	(39)
(Arkport Village)	(701)	(837)	(984)	(811)
(North Hornell Village)	(605)	(917)	(919)	(813)
Howard Town	902	929	1,029	1,236
Jasper Town	983	1,008	1,042	1,128
Lindley Town	1,043	1,313	1,414	1,831
Prattsburg Town	1,353	1,448	1,523	1,657
(Prattsburg Village)	(653)	(690)	(765)	(n.a.)
Pulteney Town	1,138	1,106	1,167	1,274
Rathbone Town	741	726	873	913
Thurston Town	719	619	810	986
Troupsburg Town	1,092	1,074	1,004	1,005
Tuscarara Town	989	1,043	1,071	1,338
Urbana Town	2,450	2,592	2,694	2,982
(Hammondsport Village)	(1,190)	(1,176)	(1,066)	(1,065)
Wayland Town	3,178	3,385	3,546	3,881
(Wayland Village)	(1,834)	(2,003)	(2,022)	(1,846)
Wayne Town	581	715	902	1,066
West Union Town	504	430	426	431
Wheeler Town	653	766	858	1,014
Woodhull Town	1,255	1,224	1,270	1,460
(Woodhull Village)	(332)	(321)	(313)	(315)
TOTAL: Steuben County	91,439	97,691	99,546	99,217

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(1)-A34, Table 10 and 1980 Census of Population and Housing, PHC 80-V-34, Table 1.

n.a. = not available.

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
STEUBEN COUNTY
1950 - 1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 10,000 and over				
Corning City	-3.4	-7.6	-18.0	-26.8
Hornell City	-7.6	-12.7	-15.7	-32.0
Places 2,500 - 9,999				
Bath Village	13.8	-1.8	-0.2	11.6
Canisteo Village	4.0	1.5	-3.4	2.1
Places under 2,500				
Addison Village	13.8	-3.7	-3.6	5.6
Almond Village (part)	34.8	0.0	25.8	69.6
Arkport Village	19.4	17.6	-17.6	15.7
Avoca Village	14.1	6.2	-0.8	20.2
Cohocton Village	-1.5	-3.4	0.6	-4.3
Hammondsport Village	-1.2	-9.4	-0.1	-10.5
North Hornell Village	51.6	0.2	-11.5	34.4
Painted Post Village	6.9	-2.9	-12.0	-8.7
Prattsburg Village	5.7	10.9	n.a.	n.a
Riverside Village	25.9	-11.6	-24.9	-16.4
Savona Village	4.0	3.2	-0.1	7.2
South Corning Village	64.5	-2.3	-15.5	35.8
Wayland Village	9.2	0.9	-8.7	0.7
Woodhull Village	-3.3	-2.5	0.6	-5.1
Towns				
Addison Town	11.7	2.0	1.3	15.5
(Addison Village)	(13.8)	(-3.7)	(-3.6)	(5.6)
Avoca Town	16.3	0.9	8.1	26.8
(Avoca Village)	(14.1)	(6.2)	(-0.8)	(20.2)
Bath Town	9.6	-0.2	2.6	12.3
(Bath Village)	(13.8)	(-1.8)	(-0.2)	(11.6)
(Savona Village)	(4.0)	(3.2)	(-0.1)	(7.2)
Bradford Town	9.4	12.9	14.9	42.0
Cameron Town	-14.7	26.2	23.8	33.3
Campbell Town	36.2	28.7	19.5	109.5
Canisteo Town	2.4	3.4	5.7	11.9
(Canisteo Village)	(4.0)	(1.5)	(-3.4)	(2.1)
Caton Town	13.3	28.6	5.7	54.0
Cohocton Town	1.4	-2.9	3.7	2.0
(Cohocton Village)	(-1.5)	(-3.4)	(0.6)	(-4.3)
Corning Town	57.5	11.7	-9.0	60.1
(Riverside Village)	(25.9)	(-11.6)	(-24.9)	(-16.4)
(South Corning Village)	(64.5)	(-2.3)	(-15.5)	(35.8)
Dansville Town	1.1	29.2	0.1	30.7
Erwin Town	32.7	7.7	2.7	46.7
(Painted Post Village	(6.9)	(-2.9)	(-12.0)	(-8.7)
Fremont Town	-0.4	13.5	-2.1	10.6

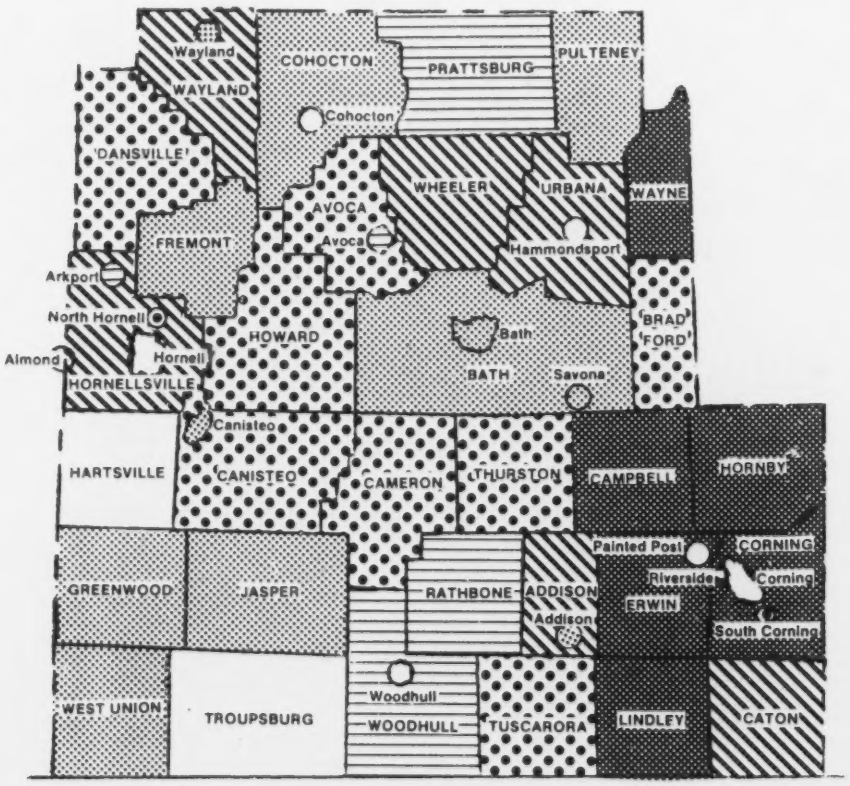
Table 5. (continued)

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Towns (cont'd)				
Greenwood Town	-3.8	0.7	4.5	1.3
Hartsville Town	-7.5	-2.5	9.0	-1.7
Hornby Town	36.4	-0.4	29.7	76.1
Hornellsville Town	17.2	17.0	1.8	39.6
(Almond Village - part)	(34.8)	(0.0)	(25.8)	(69.6)
(Arkport Village)	(19.4)	(17.6)	(-17.6)	(15.7)
(North Hornell Village)	(51.6)	(0.2)	(-11.5)	(34.4)
Howard Town	3.0	10.8	20.1	37.0
Jasper Town	2.5	3.4	8.3	14.8
Lindley Town	25.9	7.7	29.5	75.6
Prattsburg Town	7.0	5.2	8.8	22.5
(Prattsburg Village)	(5.7)	(10.9)	(n.a.)	(n.a.)
Pulteney Town	-2.8	5.5	9.2	12.0
Rathbone Town	-2.0	20.2	4.6	23.2
Thurston Town	-13.9	30.9	21.7	37.1
Troupsburg Town	-1.6	-6.5	0.1	-8.0
Tuscarora Town	5.5	2.7	24.9	35.3
Urbana Town	5.8	3.9	10.7	21.7
(Hammondsport Village)	(-1.2)	(-9.4)	(-0.1)	(-10.5)
Wayland Town	6.5	4.8	9.4	22.1
(Wayland Village)	(9.2)	(0.9)	(-8.7)	(0.7)
Wayne Town	23.1	26.2	18.2	83.5
West Union Town	-14.7	-0.9	1.2	14.5
Wheeler Town	17.3	12.0	18.2	55.3
Woodhull Town	-2.5	3.8	15.0	16.3
(Woodhull Village)	(-3.3)	(-2.5)	(0.6)	(-5.1)
TOTAL: Steuben County	6.8	1.9	-0.3	8.5

n.a. = not available.

During the period 1950 to 1980, Steuben County's population became more rural. In 1950, individuals living outside of city or village limits comprised 40.7 percent of the County population, but by 1980, rural residents accounted for 53.5 percent of the total. Greatest growth occurred in towns located along major commuter routes to Corning, i.e., Route 17--the Southern Tier expressway. This indicates that during the period, as personal transportation became more convenient, many residents chose to locate in less populated areas within commuting distance of commercial and employment centers. Map 4 presents the population growth trends for Steuben County's subdivisions during the period 1950 to 1980.

Map 4. Population Growth Trends
From 1950 to 1980
By County Subdivision
Steuben County



- Population decline
- 0-14.9% growth
- 15-29.9% growth
- 30-49.9% growth
- 50-74.9% growth
- 75% or more growth

Population Characteristics

Steuben County's population aged slightly during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age increased from 28.8 years in 1970 to 31.3 years in 1980 while the State's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Youth accounted for a smaller proportion of the County's 1980 population than of its 1970 population. Persons 15 years of age or less represented 31.7 percent of the County population in 1970 but only 25.8 percent in 1980. Youth 16-19 years of age also experienced a declining share of the population--dropping slightly from 7.4 percent in 1970 to 7.3 percent in 1980.

Meanwhile, among the adult age groups, the proportion of the population increased in all but the 45 to 54 years of age category during the seventies. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force (see Graph 2).

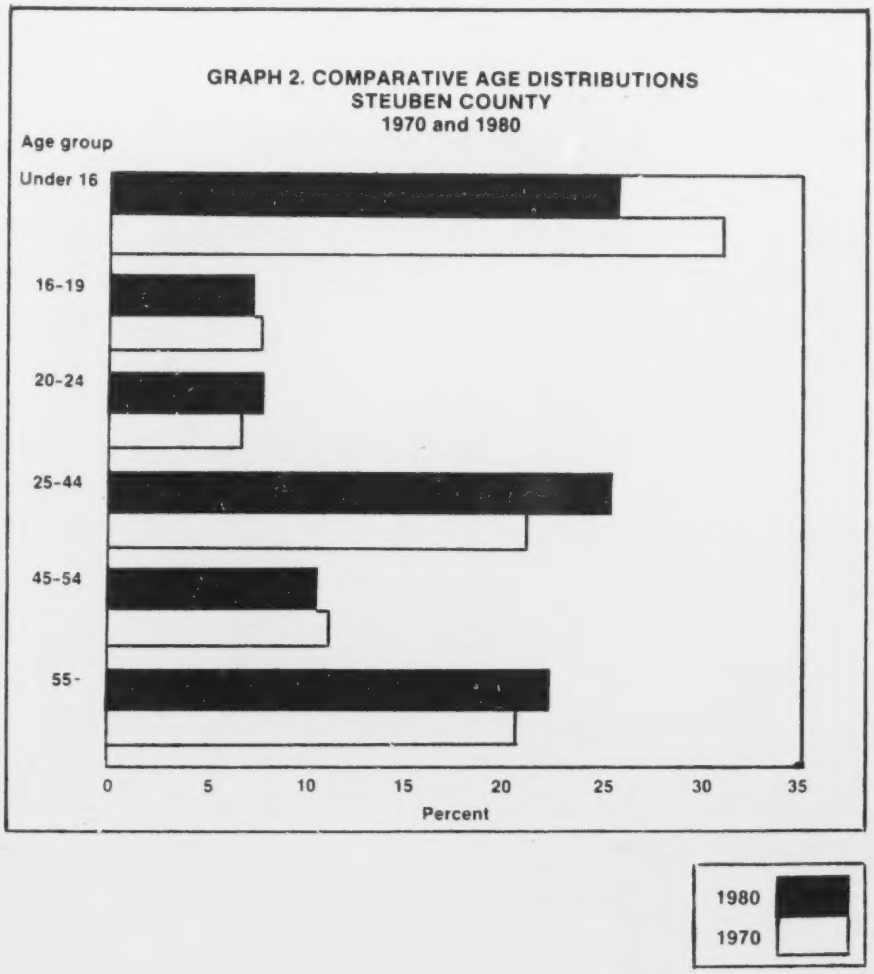


Table 6 presents the population distribution by age and sex of Steuben County's population in 1980.

Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
STEUBEN COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 or younger	25,615	25.8	13,088	27.0	12,527	24.7
16-19 years	7,286	7.3	3,680	7.6	3,606	7.1
20-21 years	2,943	3.0	1,407	2.9	1,536	3.0
22-29 years	11,944	12.0	5,917	12.2	6,027	11.9
30-44 years	17,831	18.0	8,803	18.2	9,028	17.8
45-54 years	10,404	10.5	5,044	10.4	5,360	10.6
55-64 years	10,524	10.6	5,093	10.5	5,431	10.7
65 and older	12,670	12.8	5,382	11.1	7,288	14.3
Total	99,217	100.0	48,414	100.0	50,803	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	31.3	30.2	32.4
State	31.9	30.3	33.4
Sex distribution Percent of total			
County	100.0	48.8	51.2
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Steuben County's population was 98.4 percent white, 0.9 percent black, 0.1 percent American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut., 0.3 percent Asian or Pacific Islander and 0.2 percent "other races." In addition, 0.4 percent of the County residents also categorized themselves as of Spanish origin. Nearly 6 of every 10 minorities in the County resided in the cities of Corning and Hornell and the towns of Bath and Corning. Table 7 shows the racial distribution of Steuben County residents by county subdivision.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
STEUBEN COUNTY
1980

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Steuben County	99,217	97,635	893	142	321	226	385
Corning City	12,953	12,638	190	22	62	41	38
Hornell City	10,234	10,049	142	7	19	17	62
Addison Town	2,734	2,705	5	4	11	9	21
(Addison Village)	(2,028)	(2,009)	(1)	(4)	(8)	(6)	(15)
Avoca Town	2,225	2,192	19	5	7	2	11
(Avoca Village)	(1,144)	(1,124)	(13)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(6)
Bath Town	12,268	12,047	129	18	49	25	69
(Bath Village)	(6,042)	(5,926)	(61)	(9)	(31)	(15)	(43)
(Savona Village)	(932)	(930)	(2)	-	-	-	(6)
Bradford Town	724	718	1	3	2	-	3
Cameron Town	917	913	3	1	-	-	8
Campbell Town	3,801	3,771	13	2	4	11	10
Canisteo Town	3,991	3,974	7	2	2	6	11
(Canisteo Village)	(2,679)	(2,668)	(7)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(9)
Caton Town	1,847	1,827	6	4	5	5	3
Cohocton Town	2,466	2,434	15	5	6	6	4
(Cohocton Village)	(902)	(892)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(5)	-
Corning Town	6,846	6,665	137	16	14	14	14
(Riverside Village)	(684)	(683)	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
(South Corning Village)	(1,195)	(1,061)	(116)	(7)	-	(11)	(6)
Dansville Town	1,455	1,447	4	3	1	-	11
Erwin Town	6,445	6,258	55	5	90	37	37
(Painted Post Village)	(2,196)	(2,171)	(4)	(1)	(17)	(3)	(9)
Fremont Town	865	860	-	-	1	4	2
Greenwood Town	883	879	-	-	4	-	-
Hartsville Town	509	507	-	-	-	2	3
Hornby Town	1,786	1,780	1	2	-	3	2
Hornellsville Town	4,066	4,022	23	3	9	9	11
(Almond Village-part)	(39)	(39)	-	-	-	-	-
(Arkport Village)	(811)	(809)	-	(1)	(1)	-	-
(North Hornell Village)	(813)	(807)	-	-	-	(6)	(6)
Howard Town	1,236	1,235	-	-	1	-	1
Jasper Town	1,128	1,128	-	-	-	-	3
Lindley Town	1,831	1,827	-	1	1	2	6
Prattsburg Town	1,657	1,586	51	6	1	13	19
Pulteney Town	1,274	1,271	2	-	1	-	3
Rathbone Town	913	902	3	2	-	6	6
Thurston Town	986	985	-	1	-	-	1

Table 7. (continued)

Location	Total	Race					Spanish origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Troupsburg Town	1,005	994	1	7	1	2	1
Tuscarora Town	1,338	1,329	5	3	-	1	2
Urbana Town	2,982	2,958	2	8	13	1	3
(Hammondsport Village)	(1,065)	(1,059)	(2)	(1)	(3)	-	(2)
Wayland Town	3,881	3,822	36	3	12	8	8
(Wayland Village)	(1,846)	(1,817)	(12)	-	(10)	(7)	(8)
Wayne Town	1,066	1,059	1	2	3	1	1
West Union Town	431	429	-	2	-	-	2
Wheeler Town	1,014	972	40	1	1	-	4
Woodhull Town	1,460	1,452	2	4	1	1	5
(Woodhull Village)	(315)	(309)	(2)	(4)	-	-	-

In 1980, the share of Steuben County's minority population in the prime working-age group 18-64 was less than the portion of the white population in that age group. Of the 1,582 nonwhites in the County, 54.6 percent were 18 to 64 years of age compared with 57.3 percent of the white population. Table 8 presents the 1980 age distribution of Steuben County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
STEUBEN COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years)			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	99,217	7,217	22,493	56,837	12,670
White	97,635	7,061	22,060	55,973	12,541
Black	893	74	229	494	96
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	142	8	45	80	9
Asian or Pacific Islander	321	40	81	183	17
Other	226	34	78	107	7
Spanish origin	385	38	110	208	29
White	294	30	77	160	27
Black	11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut. Asian, Pacific Islander	12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	68	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. = not available.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

III. The Labor Market

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves thelabor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force in Steuben County

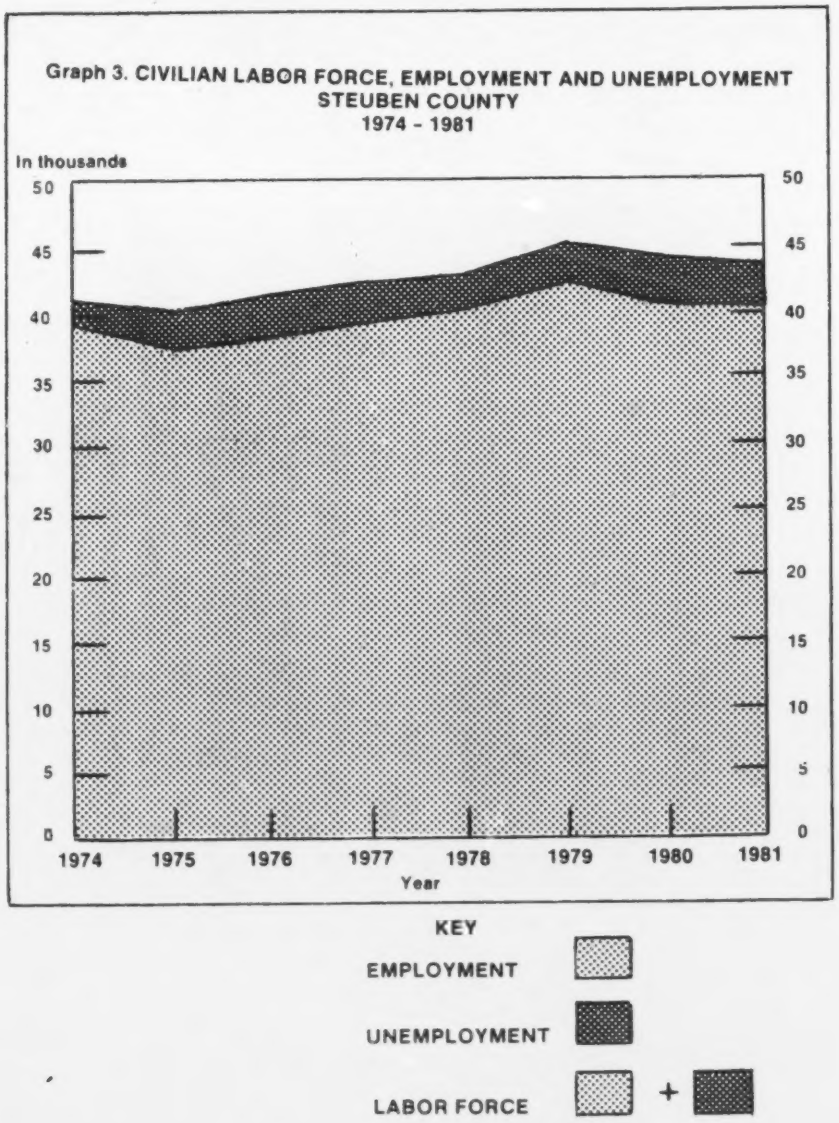
The resident labor force of Steuben County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a large increase in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and a widening of labor force participation on the part of women. Table 9 shows the trends in labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974-1981.

Table 9. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
STEUBEN COUNTY
1974 - 1981

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Civilian labor force, total	41.7	41.1	41.8	42.8	43.2	45.3	44.4	43.8
Employment	39.6	37.2	38.0	39.1	40.4	42.7	41.3	40.5
Unemployment	2.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.3
Unemployment rate	5.2	9.4	9.1	8.8	6.5	5.8	6.9	7.5

From 1974 to 1981, Steuben County's civilian labor force grew 5.0 percent, an annual average growth of 0.6 percent during the period compared with 0.9 percent for New York State and 2.6 percent for the nation. Labor force growth was inconsistent with the labor force actually declining in 1975, 1980, and 1981. Employment expansion did not keep pace with labor force growth. Employment grew 2.3 percent from 1974 to 1981, an average increase of 0.3 percent. Here too growth was inconsistent--with employment decreasing during the same years as the labor force (see Graph 3).



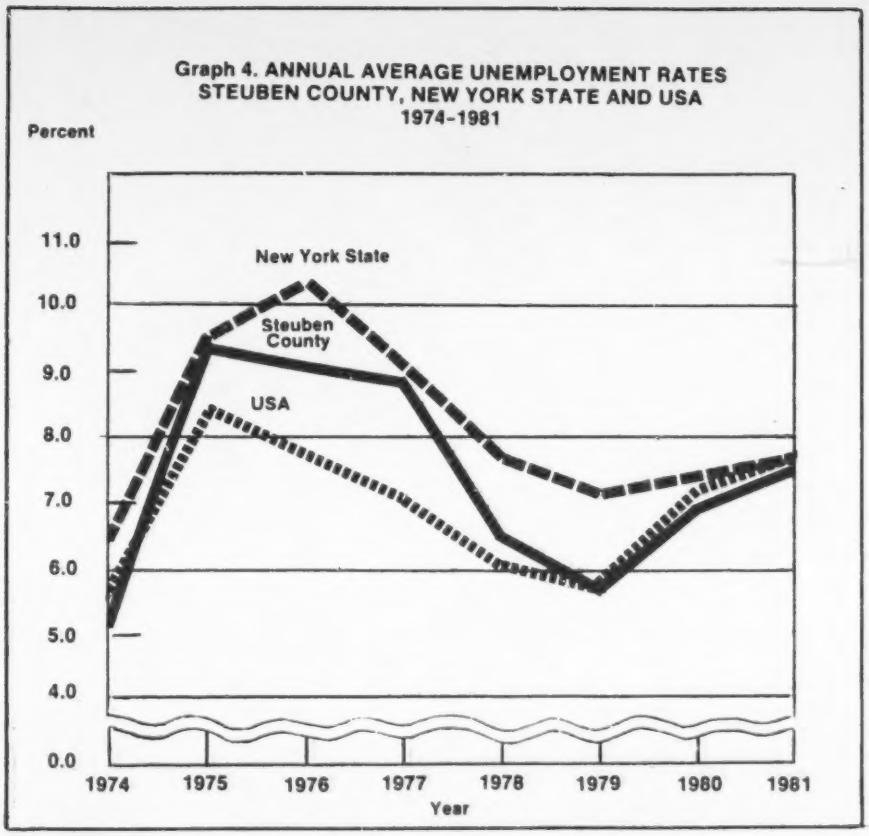
A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

Over the period, 1970 to 1980, a shift occurred in the labor force composition as a result of significantly different changes in the LFPR of men and women. The labor force participation of women grew 6.4 percentage points (40.5 percent in 1970 to 46.9 percent in 1980) while the male LFPR declined 2.3 percentage points (from 74.4 percent in 1970 to 72.1 percent in 1980). The overall LFPR increased 2.3 percent as the growth in female participation overshadowed the decrease in male participation. In general, changes in the LFPR of men and women were consistent with statewide and national trends (see Table 10).

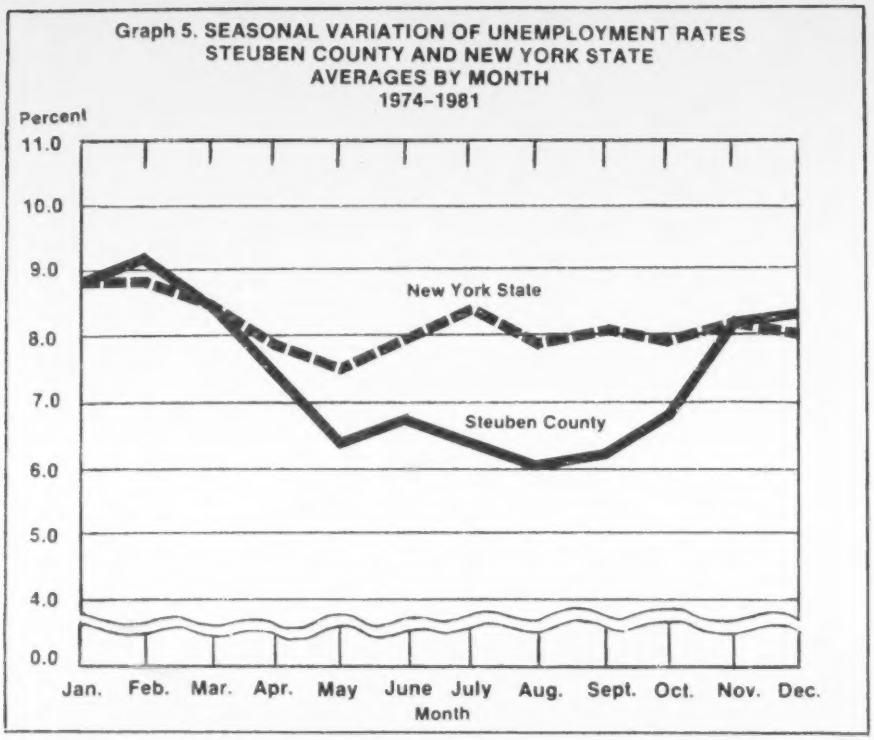
Table 10. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
STEUBEN COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Steuben County	
Overall	56.8	59.1	+2.3
Male	74.4	72.1	-2.3
Female	40.5	46.9	+6.4
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

During the 1974-1981 period, Steuben County's annual unemployment rate was consistently lower than the statewide jobless rate. The County rate, however, often exceeded the national rate (see Graph 4). Steuben County's unemployment rate was at its lowest (5.2 percent) at the beginning of the period. The County rate peaked at 9.4 percent in 1975, the last year of the 1973-1975 recession. In the same year the U.S. rate reached a high of 8.5 percent; the following year the statewide rate topped out at 10.3 percent. After declining in the late 1970's, jobless rates for the County, State and nation rose in 1980 and 1981.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates were more pronounced for Steuben County than for New York State (see Graph 5). Both the County and the State averaged their highest employment rates in winter. The County rates were lowest in August. Generally, outdoor work is near its peak in August and most students unsuccessful in obtaining summer jobs have stopped looking for work.



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition of Steuben County

A local economy, such as the economy of Steuben County, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicle production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in Steuben County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Steuben County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1979-1981) are compared in Table 11.

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY STEUBEN COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1979-1981

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Steuben County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	40.8	20.2	22.7
Durable goods	35.2	10.4	13.6
Nondurable goods	5.6	9.8	9.0
Nonmanufacturing, total	59.2	79.8	77.3
Construction	1.7	2.9	4.8
Transportation, communication and utilities	5.3	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	15.1	20.3	22.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.2	8.7	5.7
Services and miscellaneous manufacturing	14.2	23.8	20.8
Government	20.7	18.1	17.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Steuben County specialized primarily in durable goods manufacturing. The County's durable goods manufacturing sector accounted for 35.2 percent of all nonagricultural jobs compared with only 10.4 percent statewide and 13.6 percent for the nation. Government was also a specialization in the County, accounting for slightly more than one out of every five nonfarm jobs, more than for the State or nation. The major employers in the County are lsited below. Durable-goods manufacturing firms are identified with an asterisk.

Employer	Product or service
Corning Community College	education
Corning Glass Works*	glassware
Corning Hospital	health care
Ingersoll-Rand Company*	air and gas compressors
Mercury Aircraft, Inc.*	metal stampings
NYS Department of Transportation	highway maintenance
Steuben County	local government
Taylor Wine Co., Inc.	wine
Veterans Administration Hospital	health care

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in Steuben County

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as technological innovations, interest rates, foreign competition, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. Industrial growth rates may also vary from state to state or even from county to county. The rate of growth of an industry in a specific area depends on the competitiveness of the area with regard to other areas having the same industry. Table 12 presents growth rates by industry for the nation, the State, and Steuben County.

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth, however, differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment in nonmanufacturing grew 32.6 percent while employment in manufacturing grew only 7.8 percent. New York State's economy did not perform nearly as well as the nation's. In New York State, employment declined in manufacturing (durable and nondurable goods); construction; and transportation, communication and public utilities. With the exception of services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing, New York State experienced only modest gains in other industry divisions (wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and government).

Steuben County's rate of growth in nonfarm employment exceeded the State's but was less than the nation's over the period. The growth rate of manufacturing employment in the County was far greater than the national rate and in direct contrast to the statewide declining rate. Manufacturing employment increased 16.8 percent in the County. Growth occurred in three nonmanufacturing divisions: wholesale and retail trade (+14.9 percent), services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing (+30.8 percent) and government (+10.4 percent). In each of these three divisions the County growth rates were slower than national rates but faster than the statewide rates.

Table 12. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW YORK STATE, AND STEUBEN COUNTY
THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-72 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1979-81

Industrial sector	United States	New York State	Steuben County
Nonagricultural employment, total	+26.0	+2.2	+12.6
Manufacturing, total	+7.8	-12.5	+16.8
Durable goods	+12.7	-3.6	n.a.
Nondurable goods	+1.0	-20.4	n.a.
Nonmanufacturing, total	+32.6	+6.7	+9.8
Construction	+17.8	-22.9	-33.3
Transportation, communication and utilities	+14.0	-10.4	-17.4
Wholesale and retail trade	+32.3	+2.1	+14.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	+36.6	+6.4	-
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+51.2	+24.0	+30.8
Government	+24.5	+6.0	+10.4

n.a. = Not available.

The share of manufacturing employment increased in the County (+1.5 percent) in sharp contrast to statewide (-3.4 percent) and national (-3.8 percent) trends.

In the County, percentage increases in employment also occurred in two nonmanufacturing divisions. They were wholesale and retail trade (+0.3 percent) and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing (+1.9 percent).

The change in the distribution of Steuben County's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 13.

Table 13. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1979-1981
STEUBEN COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1979-1981	Change from 1970-1972 to 1979-1981
Nonagricultural employment, total	31,800	35,800	+4,000
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	39.3	40.8	+1.5
Durable goods	n.a.	35.2	n.a.
Nondurable goods	n.a.	5.6	n.a.
Nonmanufacturing, total	60.7	59.2	-1.5
Construction	2.8	1.7	-1.1
Transportation, communication and utilities	7.2	5.3	-1.9
Wholesale and retail trade	14.8	15.1	+0.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.5	2.2	-0.3
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	12.3	14.2	+1.9
Government	21.1	20.7	-0.4

Labor Market Stability in Steuben County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover

Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities. This is reflected by low quit rates.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 14 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Steuben County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 23 manufacturing firms.

Table 14. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS STEUBEN COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE NOVEMBER 1980 TO OCTOBER 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Steuben County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	2.4	3.6
New hires	0.9	1.9
Recalls	0.8	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	2.8	3.7
Quits	0.4	1.1
Layoffs	1.0	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

In Steuben County, total accessions averaged 2.4 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from November 1980 through October 1981. Total separations averaged 2.8 per 100 over the same period.

New hires in Steuben County averaged only 0.9 per 100 employees, while averaging 1.9 per 100 employees statewide. Recalls in the County averaged 0.8 per 100 employees compared with 1.4 per 100 statewide. The overall accession rate for the County was considerably below the State average (2.4 versus 3.6).

The separation rate for Steuben County (2.8 percent) was less than the State average (3.7 percent) with both quit and layoff rates well below comparable State averages. Most of the County layoffs were of a temporary or seasonal nature, followed by recalls in ensuing months.

Industrial Conflict

There was one short labor-management dispute in Steuben County during the period January 1981 through June 1982. It involved SKF Industries in Hornell and 169 workers represented by Independent Maple City Lodge 1975. The dispute began on May 29, 1981 and ended on June 2, 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions

From January 1979 through March 1982 several changes occurred in Steuben County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion and contraction. A gain of 570 jobs directly associated with industrial changes outweighed the reported loss of 120 jobs. The direct employment effects of openings, expansions, closings and contractions of major manufacturing firms in Steuben County during the period are shown in Table 15. By far, the largest single change is an expected employment increase of 220 at the Corning Glass Works. The expected increase, due to an addition to the existing facility in Corning, was first reported in February 1982. The largest single employment loss (-100 jobs) was due to the closing of Woodcroftery Shops, Inc. in Wayland. The closing was completed in June 1979.

Table 15. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANDIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
STEUBEN COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - MARCH 1982

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
A.I. Blades & Sons, Inc. Hornell	Equipment expansion	+50
Spinoptics, Inc. Hornell	New firm in existing building	+50
Heywood-Wakefield Company Hornell	Complete closing of facility	-20
Hotwork Ceramics, Inc. Hornell Hotwork, Inc.	New firm in new building	+25
Pollio Dairy Products Corp. Cohocton	Addition to existing facility	+50
Fiorlat Dairy Products Corp. Campbell Pollio Dairy Products Corp.	Addition to existing facility	+15
Corning Glass Works Corning	Equipment expansion	n.a.
Mercury Aircraft, Inc. Kanona	Expansion in existing building at different location in County	0
Coffey Corp. Corning	New firm in existing building	+70
Gunlocke Wayland Sperry Hutchinson Co.	Equipment expansion	n.a.
Woodcraftery Shops, Inc. Wayland	Complete closing of facility	-100
Stern and Stern Huguet Textile Inc. Hornell Stern and Stern Textiled, Inc.	Equipment expansion	+20
Corning Glass Works Erwin	Expansion in new building at same location	n.a.
Weyerhaeuser Company Riverside	Equipment expansion	+40
Sumaster Corp. Corning	Addition to existing facility	+30
Stern and Stern Huguet Textiles, Inc. Stern and Stern Textiles, Inc.	Expansion in a new building at a different location in County	n.a.
Ingersoll-Rand Company Painted Post	Equipment expansion	n.a.
Corning Glass Works Corning	Addition to existing facility	+220

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Steuben County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 16 presents personal income of Steuben County residents by source for 1974 and 1978.

Table 16. PERSONAL INCOME OF STEUBEN COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE 1974 AND 1978

($ millions)

Source	1974	1978	Change 1974 to 1978		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	523.3	686.3	163.0	31.1	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	381.1	474.4	93.3	24.5	72.8	69.1
Property income	61.8	85.0	23.2	37.5	11.8	12.4
Transfer payments	80.4	126.9	46.5	57.8	15.4	18.5

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1978 personal income in Steuben County climbed 31.1 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period. This occurred because the growth rate of transfer payments exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and property income.

In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 69.1 percent of the total personal income of Steuben County residents compared to 68.2 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 18.5 percent of personal income in Steuben County and property income added 12.4 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile represented 15.3 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.6 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Manufacturing employers were the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Steuben County in 1978 when they accounted for 53.4 percent of the total. Government employers were a distant second, adding 14.7 percent (see Graph 6).

Income derived from agriculture and manufacturing was proportionately more important in the County than in the State. All other industry groups contributed large shares of labor and proprietors' income in the State as a whole than in the County. Table 17 compares 1978 levels and and percent distribution of labor and proprietors' income earned in Steuben County with that earned in the State, by industry.

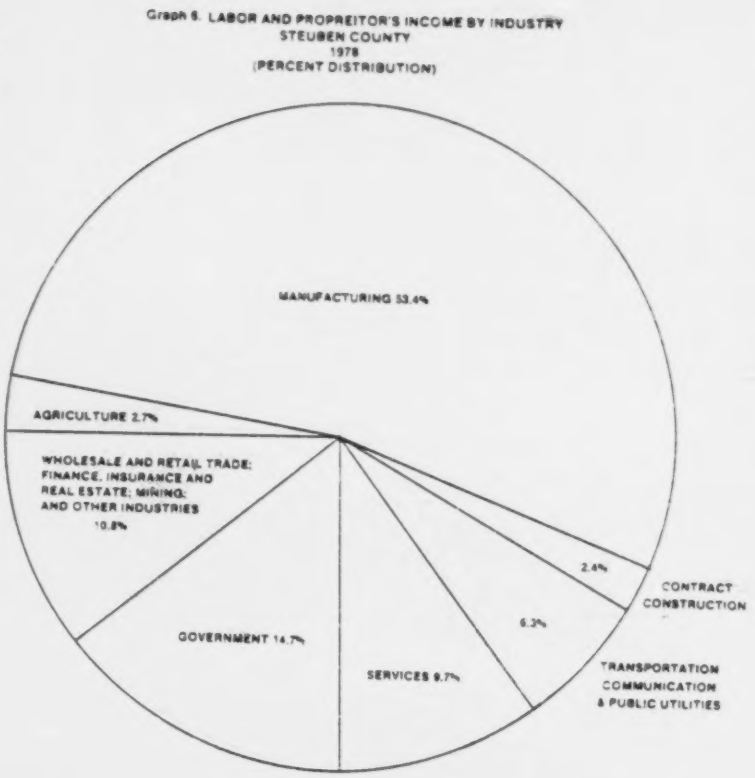


Table 17. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN STEUBEN COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1978

($ millions)

Industry	Steuben County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	538.7	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Agriculture	14.7	2.7	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	287.3	53.4	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	1.1	0.2	200.9	0.2
Construction	13.1	2.4	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	46.5	8.6	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10.2	1.9	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication, and utilities	34.1	6.3	9,956.9	9.0
Services	52.1	9.7	23,928.3	21.5
Other	0.7	0.1	305.9	0.3
Government	78.9	14.7	17,757.5	16.0

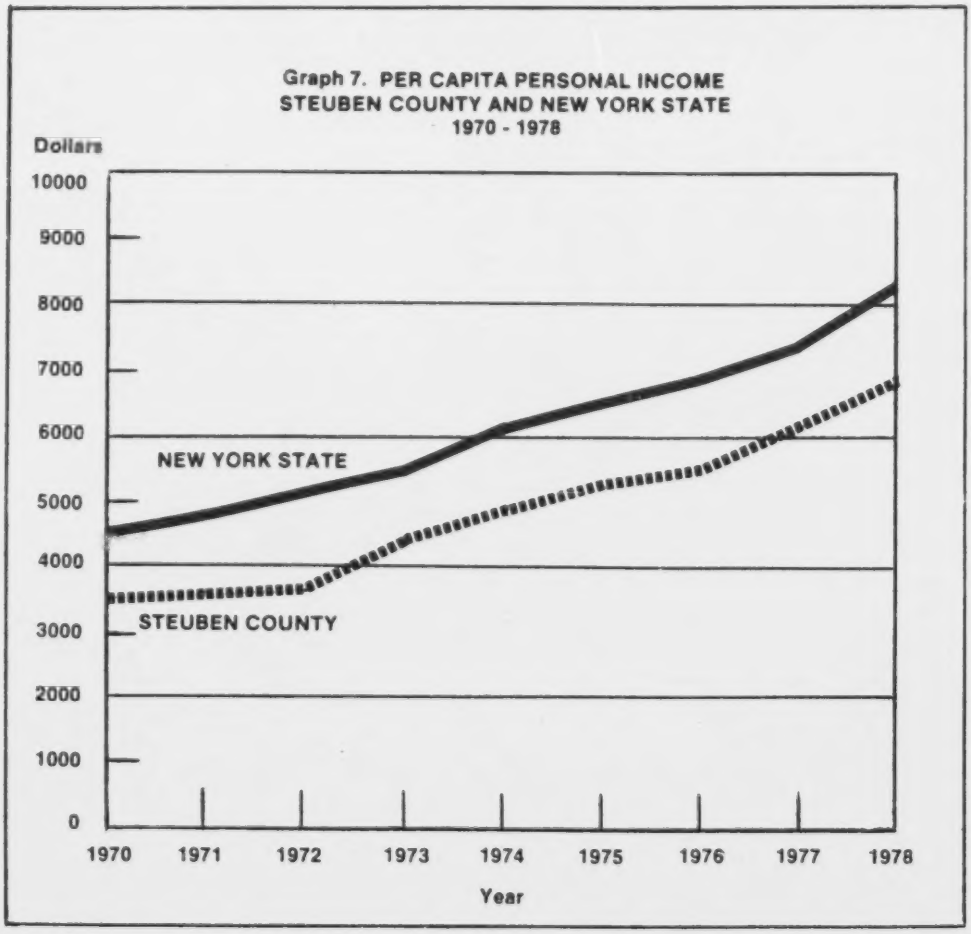
NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence locations of the workers.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1978, Steuben County's labor and proprietors' income was $538.7 million when tallied by place of work (see Table 17) and only $474.4 million when recorded by place of residence (see Table 16). This difference is an indication that a significant amount of income earned in Steuben County was paid to individuals residing in neighboring counties but commuting to jobs located in the County.

Per Capita Income

In 1978, per capita personal income in Steuben County was $6,816 and ranked 29th among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1978 was $8,230. Graph 7 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Steuben County and the State for the period 1970-1978. During the 8-year period, Steuben County's per capita income grew by 92.9 percent while the State figures increased by 78.7 percent.



Weekly Wages

Incomes from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Steuben County industries covered by New York State Unemployment Insurance programs, firms involved in manufacturing durable goods paid the highest weekly wages during the period 1975 to 1980. Agriculture and retail trade were the lowest paying industries during the period. Table 18 presents the average weekly wages paid by Steuben County employers whose employees were covered by unemployment insurance during the period 1975 to 1980.

Table 18. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP STEUBEN COUNTY 1975 - 1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total	206	219	240	247	257	288
Agriculture	91	94	86	122	137	158
Mining	182	131	182	221	260	339
Construction	211	215	232	235	251	272
Manufacturing-durable goods	279	300	341	366	392	423
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	181	195	205	224	240	254
Transportation, communication and utilities	218	237	264	287	310	342
Wholesale trade	163	169	177	191	197	212
Retail trade	114	121	125	133	137	145
Finance, insurance and real estate	157	169	170	178	187	206
Service	129	145	152	174	163	207
Government	223	231	237	179	203	219

NOTE: Extension of Unemployment Insurance coverage to local government in 1978 increased the number of lower paying jobs included in the government category of Table 18 and resulted in a large drop in the average weekly wages. In reality, the actual weekly wages in the government sector did not experience the drop indicated in the table.

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually release data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 19 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Steuben County. Table 20 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 19. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR STEUBEN COUNTY, 1982

Income level	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	4,310	5,690	7,070	8,450	9,830	11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
Lower Living Standard Income Levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,480	5,700	7,830	9,670	11,410	13,340
85 percent LLSIL	4,230	6,920	9,510	11,740	13,850	16,200
100 percent LLSIL	4,970	8,150	11,180	13,810	16,290	19,060

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 20. INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL
STEUBEN COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	10,317
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	12,909
85 percent LLSIL	16,511
100 percent LLSIL	21,187

V. Social Programs Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A large variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped.

During 1981, an average of 5,106 Steuben County residents received public assistance payments each month. Monthly benefit payments for the County averaged $104.97 per recipient compared to $125.34 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total number of individuals receiving public assistance payments each month during 1981 (Table 21), an average of 73.5 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children Program, 17.7 percent received Home Relief payments, and 8.8 percent were recipients of Emergency Assistance to Families.

Table 21. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
STEUBEN COUNTY
1981

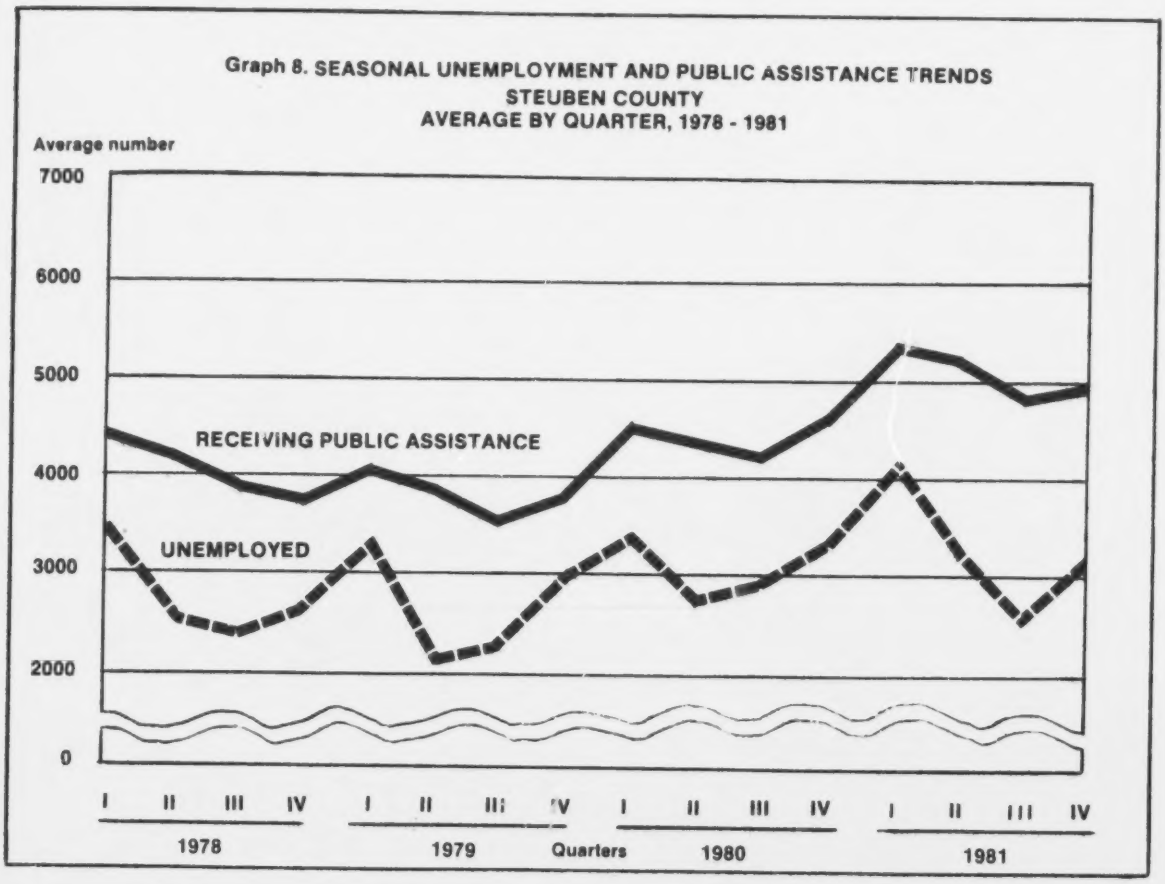
Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
January	5,354	3,793	892	668	1
February	5,376	3,714	923	739	-
March	5,575	3,826	949	799	1
April	5,547	3,726	929	889	3
May	5,078	3,637	889	550	2
June	5,087	3,691	861	534	1
July	4,818	3,708	851	258	1
August	4,827	3,717	837	272	1
September	4,855	3,661	856	336	2
October	4,996	3,777	878	340	1
November	4,834	3,874	950	9	1
December	4,925	3,920	994	10	1
12-month average	5,106	3,754	901	450	1

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 8 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Steuben County for 1978, 1979, 1980, and 1981.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, is apparent when the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment are compared to public assistance trends. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.



Both Table 21 and Graph 8 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 8, in addition, illustrates the similarity of seasonal trends of public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Normally, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Fall enrollments in public and non-public schools in Steuben County totaled 22,688 during the 1980-1981 school year. Students attending grades K-6 accounted for 52.0 percent of the total while grades 7-12 enrolled the remaining 48.0 percent. Enrollment statewide was, by comparison, more evenly divided, with 50.2 percent of the students at the elementary level and 49.8 percent at the secondary level. This indicates that the County's student population is slightly younger than that of the State as a whole.

Of total school enrollments in Steuben County, public schools accounted for 96.2 percent compared with 83.1 percent for the State. Table 22 presents the distribution of students in Steuben County according to category of school enrollment.

Table 22. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
STEUBEN COUNTY
1980-1981

School designation	Enrollment		Total
	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	
Total	11,798	10,890	22,688
Public	11,111	10,726	21,837
Non-public	687	164	851

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

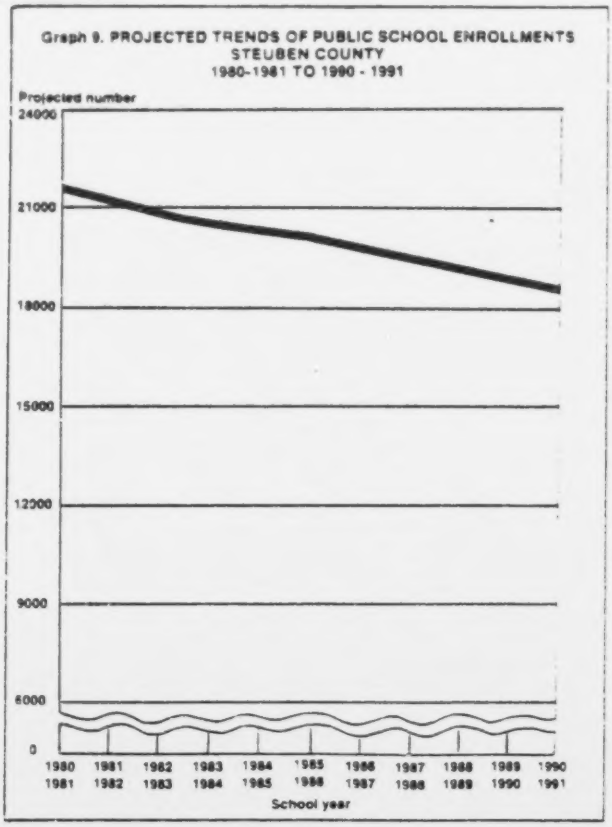
From the 1979-1980 school year to 1980-1981, both New York State and Steuben County experienced declines in school enrollment. Although the total percentage decline in Steuben County was slightly larger than the State decline the rate of enrollment decline in public schools was significantly slower in the County than in the State. Furthermore, the rate of growth in non-public school attendance in Steuben County was nearly five times as fast as the rate of increase statewide. Table 23 shows the year-to-year trend in school enrollment for New York State and Steuben County.

Table 23. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND STEUBEN COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1979-1980 TO 1980-1981

Area	Enrollment grades K-12		Percent change
	1979-1980	1980-1981	
New York State	3,566,279	3,469,209	-2.72
Public	2,958,725	2,860,371	-3.32
Non-public	607,554	608,838	+0.21
Steuben County	23,340	22,688	-2.79
Public	22,499	21,837	-2.94
Non-public	841	851	+1.01

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Public school enrollments in the County are projected to continue declining through the eighties. During the 10-year period following the 1980-1981 school year, enrollments are expected to drop 14.4 percent from 21,263 to 19,139 students. Graph 9 illustrates projected trends of public school enrollments for Steuben County for the period 1980-1981 to 1990-1991.



Distribution of High School Graduates

There were 1,739 graduates of Steuben County high schools in 1980. Just over half planned to continue their education, compared to 69.0 percent for New York State. The percentages of Steuben County graduates entering the military, seeking employment, or pursuing other activities exceeded the proportion of graduates making these choices statewide.

Table 24 presents the intentions of 1979-1980 public and non-public high school graduates in New York State and Steuben County. The data reflect the status of graduates in the Fall of 1980.

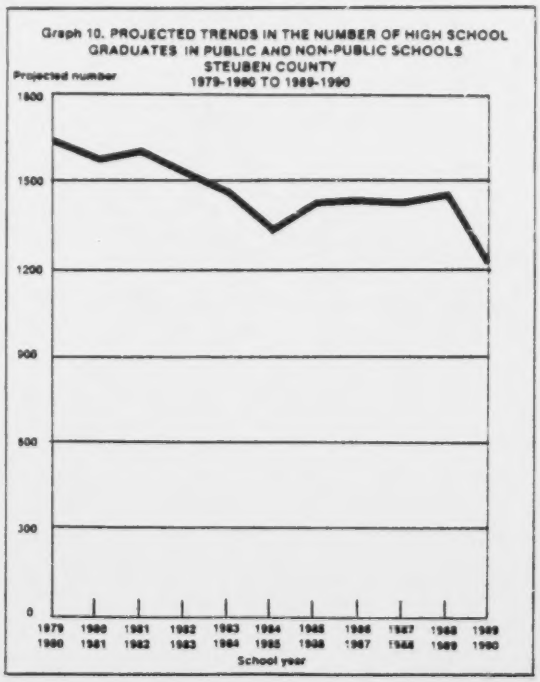
Table 24. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1980 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
NEW YORK STATE AND STEUBEN COUNTY
FALL 1980

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	235,937	41.4	23.6	4.0	21.5	3.3	6.1
Public	204,064	37.8	24.7	3.8	23.3	3.7	6.7
Non-public	31,873	64.7	16.2	5.6	10.0	0.9	2.6
Steuben County	1,739	17.5	30.7	2.7	26.5	7.9	14.7
Public	1,739	17.5	30.7	2.7	26.5	7.9	14.7
Non-public	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

The size of Steuben County's high school graduating class is projected to drop through the first half of the decade before increasing slightly during the 1985-1986 school year. The number of graduates is then expected to hover between 1,400 and 1,450 during the next three school years. By the 1989-1990 school year, the number of graduating seniors is predicted to resume its decline.

Graph 10 illustrates the projected trends in the number of graduating seniors in Steuben County over the period 1979-1980 to 1989-1990.



Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year 98.2 percent of the student population in Steuben County was white, the remainder was predominantly black. The highest concentration of black students, 2.8 percent, was reported in the Prattsburg school district. The Greenwood school district and the Troupsburg school district reported no minorities. Table 25 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County in 1980-1981.

Table 25. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN STEUBEN COUNTY 1980 - 1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	1.2	0.1	0.5	98.2
Addison	*	0.4	-	99.6
Arkport	0.2	0.3	-	99.5
Avoca	2.4	-	0.7	96.9
Bath	1.5	0.2	0.6	97.7
Bradford	0.2	0.5	-	99.3
Campbell	0.4	0.5	0.2	98.9
Canisteo	0.2	-	0.1	99.8
Cohocton	1.5	0.6	-	97.9
Corning	1.4	*	1.1	97.4
Greenwood	-	-	-	100.0
Hammondsport	-	-	0.1	99.9
Hornell	2.4	-	0.3	97.3
Jasper	0.4	-	-	99.6
Prattsburg	2.8	0.4	1.1	95.7
Savona	0.6	-	-	99.4
Troupsburg	-	-	-	100.0
Wayland	1.4	0.2	-	98.4

* Less than 0.1 percent.
NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available to residents of Steuben County. These are sponsored by the Steuben-Allegany Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) and the Corning Community College. These programs are listed below:

Educational Institution	Programs
Steuben Allegany BOCES Coopers Career Center Corning, New York 14830	Agriculture Education prevocational curriculums agricultural production conservation Distributive Education general merchandising - sales Health Occupations Education nursing, licensed practical nurse assisting Home Economics Education care and guidance of children Business and Office Education data processing general office-typing-clerical Trade, Industrial, Service Education prevocational curriculums air conditioning automotive body and fender automotive mechanics carpentry electrical occupations electronics machine shop-machine tool welding and cutting cosmetology
Steuben-Allegany BOCES Wildwood Career Center Hornell, New York 14843	Agriculture Education conservation Distributive Education general merchandising-sales Health Occupations Education nursing, licensed practical nurse assisting home health assisting Home Economics Education care guidance of children Business and Office Education bookkeeping and accounting data processing general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial Trade, Industrial, Service Education prevocational curriculums air conditioning appliance repair automotive body and fender automotive mechanics carpentry other construction-maintenance drafting electronics machine shop-machine tool welding and cutting cosmetology textile production and fabrication

Educational Institution	Programs
Corning Community College Corning, New York 14830	Distributive Education general merchandising-sales Health Occupations Education medical lab assisting nursing, associate degree Business and office education bookkeeping and accounting data processing general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial other office occupations Technical Education automotive technology electronic technology industrial technology mechanical technology Trade, Industrial, Service Education drafting law enforcement-firearms control

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Steuben County falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Steuben County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and counseling during Fiscal Year 1982 (October 1, 1981 - September 30, 1982).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Steuben County in the following occupational areas:

production machine operator
nurse assistant
clerical
electronic technician
word processing

Steuben County expected to provide CETA services to 429 persons during Fiscal Year 1982. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 26.

Table 26. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY STEUBEN COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	111
On-the-job training	112
Work experience	116
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	90
Total	429

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 27 presents a profile of Steuben County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 27. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
STEUBEN COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	48.5	50.0	59.2	58.9	20.1
Female	51.5	50.0	40.8	41.1	79.9
Age					
14-19	15.0	18.3	20.5	20.5	37.1
20-21	4.3	14.0	12.5	12.5	5.0
22-44	40.3	55.6	56.9	56.8	49.3
45-54	13.1	7.2	6.9	7.0	6.9
55 and over	27.3	4.9	3.2	3.2	1.7
Race					
White (not Hispanic)	98.9*	INA	96.2	INA	95.3
Black (not Hispanic	1.0*	INA	3.2	INA	4.5
Hispanic	INA	INA	0.4	INA	0.3
Other	0.1	INA	0.2	INA	0.0

* Includes Hispanics.
INA: Information not available.

APPENDIX I

Occupational Supply and Demand

The New York State Job Service maintains records of the jobseekers and employers it serves. These statiatics can indicate the general labor supply/demand relationships of many occupations. Table 28 presents a list of occupations for which Job Service offices located in Steuben County had at least 10 applicants or openings during the period October 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981 (Fiscal Year 1981). Included in the table are counts of the job applicants and openings for each occupation, the ratio of applicants-to-openings, and the percentage of job openings that the Job Service successfully placed jobseekers into. The ratio of applicants available to job openings received (A/O) can be a measure of the balance between labor supply and demand for occupations. A high ratio of applicants-to-openings in a specific occupation indicates an oversupply of labor and usually results in intense competition among job hunters. A low A/O ratio suggests more favorable job opportunities. Jobs filled as a percent of job openings received is a general indication of the skill adequacy of the Job Service applicants or a sign of the desirability of the job openings. Typically, occupations in which job openings are easily filled have a sufficient pool of labor with skill levels satisfying employer requirements.

Using the A/O ratio and the percentages of jobs filled, the reader may draw useful conclusions regarding the labor supply/demand relationships of specific occupations. The following are five suggested categories in which many of the occupations in Table 28 may be classified.

Occupational Categories Based on Various Supply/Demand Relationships

Occupations with:

1) Low A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled

   Generally, few applicants are available for referral compared to the volume of job openings. Occupations in this group may offer sufficient employment opportunities for jobseekers since supply does not satisfy demand. Example - Machine Operator II

2) Low A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled

   In this case supply does not overwhelm demand and applicants in these occupations find jobs easily. Example - Packager, Hand

3) High A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled

   Job Service applicants may not have suitable skills for these jobs. Presumably, employers are able to find people to work in these occupations from sources other than the Job Service. Example: Salesperson, General Merchandise, Retail

4) High A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled

For these occupations, there are many qualified applicants for few job openings. Example: Sales Clerk

5) Applicants available but no job openings received

The State Job Service has not received job orders for these occupations. This is either an indication of negligible demand for labor in these occupations or that employers with job openings in these occupations are choosing to use other recruiting practices. Example: Plumber

Table 28. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
STEUBEN COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1980 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Occupational groups, total 1/	9,005	1,778	5.1	74.8
Professional, technical and managerial	800	133	6.0	42.9
Clerical and sales	2,139	368	5.8	69.0
Service	1,919	523	3.7	75.5
Farming, fishery, forestry	469	286	1.6	88.8
Processing	259	38	6.8	89.5
Machine trades	654	136	4.8	77.9
Benchwork	240	42	5.7	85.7
Structural work	1,097	122	9.0	73.8
Miscellaneous	1,428	130	11.0	80.0
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical and managerial				
Electronics technician	19	1	19.0	100.0
Counselor	19	5	3.8	20.0
Nurse, general duty	17	5	3.4	100.0
Nurse, licensed practical	21	8	2.6	100.0
Accountant	22	7	3.1	0.0
Administrative assistant	21	2	10.5	50.0
Manager, retail store	35	2	17.5	100.0
Manager, food service	15	1	15.0	100.0
Management trainee	88	6	14.7	66.7
Caseworker	19	3	6.3	33.3
Program aid, group work	14	5	2.8	20.0
Clerical and sales				
Legal secretary	18	10	1.8	80.0
Secretary	130	26	5.0	61.5
Stenographer	26	13	2.0	69.2
Clerk typist	56	11	5.1	90.9
Keypunch operator	31	11	2.8	72.7
Typist	43	35	1.2	85.7
Clerk, general	209	18	11.6	72.2
Bookkeeper I	59	8	7.4	37.5
Bookkeeper II	20	4	5.0	25.0
Cashier I	25	3	8.3	33.3
Teller	24	7	3.4	71.4
Cashier II	31	2	15.5	100.0
Cashier-checker	181	18	10.1	66.7
Computer operator	13	2	6.5	50.0
Payroll clerk	10	2	5.0	50.0

Table 28. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Clerical and sales (cont'd)				
Accounting clerk	35	2	17.5	50.0
Administrative clerk	195	36	5.4	75.0
Parts clerk	11	2	5.5	50.0
Inventory clerk	22	1	22.0	0.0
Shipping and receiving clerk	22	2	11.0	100.0
Stock clerk	50	6	8.3	66.7
Telephone operator	12	2	6.0	100.0
Receptionist	62	14	4.4	64.3
Parts order and stock clerk	1	12	0.1	8.3
Teacher aide II	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Salesperson, women's apparel	16	1	16.0	0.0
Sales representative, general wholesale	17	1	17.0	0.0
Salesperson, general merchandise retail	114	6	19.0	83.3
Sales clerk	131	11	11.9	81.8
Driver, sales route	26	9	2.9	77.8
Stock clerk, self-service store	39	18	2.2	94.4
Services				
Child monitor	25	1	25.0	100.0
Day worker	62	33	1.9	78.8
Yard worker	33	32	1.0	84.4
Counter attendant, coffee shop	69	15	4.6	86.7
Waiter/waitress, bar	19	6	3.2	50.0
Waiter/waitress, formal	28	15	1.9	53.3
Waiter/waitress, informal	224	81	2.8	72.8
Counter attendant, cafeteria	23	13	1.8	92.3
Bartender	46	15	3.1	66.7
Cook, restaurant	49	12	4.1	41.7
Cook, short order I	44	17	2.6	64.7
Cook, short order II	18	3	6.0	100.0
Cook, mess	16	4	4.0	100.0
Meat cutter	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Pantry goods maker	18	8	2.5	62.5
Cook helper	10	3	3.3	100.0
Kitchen helper	138	25	5.5	60.0
Housekeeper	21	15	1.4	86.7
Cleaner, hospital	34	23	1.5	95.7
Cleaner, housekeeping	58	11	5.3	90.9
Cosmetologist	18	2	9.0	100.0
Home attendant	11	2	5.5	100.0
Nurse aide	141	27	5.2	77.8
Food service worker, hospital	17	7	2.4	85.7
Nursery school attendant	13	1	13.0	100.0
Guard, security	61	18	3.4	100.0
Merchant, patroller	12	11	1.1	54.5

Table 28. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Services (cont'd)				
Police officer	14	0	n.a.	n.a.
Central-supply worker	10	5	2.0	60.0
Cleaner, commercial	196	33	5.9	75.8
Cleaner, industrial	12	8	1.5	87.5
Janitor	39	7	5.6	85.7
Farming, Fishery, Forestry				
Farmworker, vegetable I	68	93	0.7	96.8
Farmworker, vegetable II	18	4	4.5	75.0
Farmworker, fruit II	42	1	42.0	100.0
Harvest worker, fruit	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Harvest worker, field crop	96	120	0.8	93.3
Horticultural worker II	12	11	1.1	45.5
Groundskeeper, industrial	13	2	6.5	100.0
Groundskeeper, parks and grounds	12	1	12.0	100.0
Laborer, landscape	14	5	2.8	100.0
Farmworker, dairy	60	8	7.5	62.5
Farmworker, general I	23	7	3.3	100.0
Farmworker, general II	20	1	20.0	100.0
Winterizer	16	6	2.7	83.3
Cheesemaker, helper	27	17	1.6	82.4
Cannery worker	109	0	n.a.	n.a.
Factory helper	19	0	n.a.	n.a.
Machine Trades				
Machinist	18	4	4.5	75.0
Machine set-up operator	14	8	57.1	50.0
Production machine operator	34	1	34.0	0.0
Machine operator I	20	7	2.9	85.7
Machine operator II	13	8	1.6	62.5
Automobile mechanic	110	15	7.3	60.0
Automobile mechanic helper	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Diesel mechanic	33	6	5.5	66.7
Small-engine mechanic	10	1	10.0	100.0
Maintenance mechanic	23	2	11.5	50.0
Air-hole driller	28	27	1.0	100.0
Benchwork				
Assembler, small parts	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Assembler, production	10	1	10.0	100.0
Assembler, small products	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Woodworking-shop hand	12	0	n.a.	n.a.
Sewing-machine operator	34	15	2.3	100.0

Table 28. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Structural Work				
Automobile-body repairer	39	6	6.5	66.7
Welder, arc	51	11	4.6	90.9
Welder, combination	25	4	6.3	100.0
Electrician	31	8	3.9	75.0
Electronics mechanic	18	3	6.0	33.3
Electrician helper	14	1	14.0	100.0
Painter	30	2	15.0	0.0
Operating engineer	59	1	59.0	100.0
Carpenter	93	23	4.0	82.6
Carpenter, rough	17	0	n.a.	n.a.
Plumber	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Roofer	14	1	14.0	100.0
Construction worker I	123	8	15.4	62.5
Construction worker II	184	18	10.2	88.9
Maintenance repairer, factory	11	0	n.a.	n.a.
Maintenance repairer, building	56	13	4.3	46.2
Miscellaneous Occupations				
Tractor-trailor-truck driver	70	5	14.0	80.0
Truck driver, heavy	114	3	38.0	33.3
Truck driver helper	10	1	10.0	100.0
Truck driver, light	46	0	n.a.	n.a.
Bus driver	16	8	2.0	62.5
Automobile-service station attendant	43	12	3.6	66.7
Packager, hand	46	25	1.8	96.0
Industrial-truck operator	42	4	10.5	100.0
Laborer, stores	110	8	13.8	62.5
Cutter, banana room	35	2	17.5	50.0
Material handler	349	46	7.6	87.0

Data Limitations

The reader, before drawing conclusions, should be aware of the limitations of the Job Service data presented above. The file of job openings may not be representative of all job vacancies in the labor market. Some employers do not use the State Job Service or only use it to fill vacancies in certain occupations. These employers may use alternative labor recruiting methods such as their own personnel offices, advertising, union halls, private employment agencies, or college recruitment. Professional occupations and jobs in which union hall hiring is frequently used may not be represented fully by the Job Service. The Job Service job file is fairly typical of most other occupational categories.

In summary, the State Job Service data can provide valuable clues to the supply/demand conditions existing in most occupations. The data are most useful when combined with other occupational indicators to confirm suspected supply/demand relationships.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING STEUBEN COUNTY

1. Population characteristics

	Number
Urban population	31,908
Rural	67,309
Families	26,111
Households	35,150

2.

Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	17,551	9,771	7,780
Married	45,592	22,802	22,790
Separated	1,660	757	903
Widowed	6,704	1,184	5,520
Divorced	4,095	1,835	2,260

3. Housing units (all types) 40,520

Urban	13,476
Rural	27,044
Year-round housing units*	37,727
Occupied	35,150
Vacant	2,577
Seasonal/migratory units	2,793

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit **	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	7,955	4,430	3,525
2 persons	10,742	8,405	2,337
3 persons	5,901	4,648	1,253
4 persons	5,677	4,740	937
5 persons	2,825	2,384	441
6+ persons	2,050	1,660	390

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6

** Median persons/unit - 2.40

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	981
10,000 - 14,999	1,531
15,000 - 19,999	2,032
20,000 - 24,999	2,397
25,000 - 29,999	2,122
30,000 - 34,999	2,101
35,000 - 39,999	1,561
40,000 - 49,999	2,112
50,000 - 79,999	1,926
80,000 - 99,999	334
100,000 - 149,999	213
150,000 - 199,999	25
200,000+	11
Median value	29,100

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	34,673	26,010	8,663
Black	289	151	138
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	50	27	23
Asian/Pacific Islander	89	50	39
Other	49	29	20
Spanish origin householders	115	72	43
White	92	62	30
Black	3	3	0

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget - 1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Lumber and wood products, except furniture
- Furniture and fixtures
- Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
- Primary metals
- Fabricated metal products
- Machinery, except electrical
- Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
- Transportation equipment
- Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Food and kindred products
- Tobacco products
- Textile mill products
- Apparel and other finished textile products
- Paper and allied products
- Printing, publishing and allied activities
- Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep

the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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